

staff, the Fourth Infantry and four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry. The transport Sherman sailed from New York yesterday with the Third Infantry and four companies of the Seventeenth and the transport Sheridan will leave New York on Feb. 14 with the Twelfth Infantry and the remaining companies of the Seventeenth. These troops number about 1,000. Every one of these regiments participated in the Santiago campaign, and were selected to go to the Philippines on account of their fighting records. The Sixth and Twenty-fourth regiments of infantry are under orders to prepare for extended service in the tropics. It was intended to send them to Manila in the spring, but they may go sooner on account of the new conditions.

One of the officials who has been in consultation with the President to-day said to-night that additional troops could not get to Manila in less than thirty days, and it was expected that by that time the fighting in the Philippines would be over.

The only definite result that can be said to have come from the conflict near Manila is a decision of the Government to suppress the insurrection without delay. It was not until after the attack on Manila that the President decided that Aguinaldo and his army would be fought to a standstill. Just as soon as the peace treaty is ratified the President will publicly proclaim it, and Gen. Otis will be then directed to call on all persons in the Philippine Archipelago who are bearing arms to disband and return to their ordinary occupations. Those who decline to do so will be treated as rebels against the authority of the United States.

A high official of the Government told THE SUN reporter to-night that the attack by the insurgents at Manila not only indicated that Aguinaldo's army was not routed, but that it had been delivered to Aguinaldo, but that, taken in connection with the sudden departure of Aguinaldo, it showed that the President of the local Filipino Junta was aware that an attack was to be made.

It is the belief of the authorities that the conflict between the Americans and the Filipinos was precipitated by the latter in the hope that it would prevent the ratification of the peace treaty, the Filipinos evidently being impressed with the idea that the Senate would not agree to American possession at the price of a bloody war and perhaps endless strife with the natives.

The officials are also strongly impressed with the notion that the attack by the Filipinos was timed so that the news of it would reach Washington just before the vote on the treaty was taken, and thus that the conflict in the Senate on the side of the opposition to ratification before the matter could be considered calmly.

Aguinaldo left here last night on the 11:50 Pennsylvania Railroad train for New York, on his way to Canada.

THE EFFECT ON THE TREATY.

Senator Davis Says It Will Clear the Way for the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senator Davis, who as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has charge of the treaty before the Senate, is very confident to-night that the affair at Manila will result in the ratification of the treaty by a strong vote. He was eager to know if THE SUN had any further news from the seat of war.

"The SUN gets the news," THE SUN is distinctly clear always," said the Senator.

"This incident demonstrates if there had been any need of demonstration what was perfectly obvious months ago. The treaty with Spain should have been ratified without question. Much as I regret to say it, the country must place a fearful responsibility on those who have opposed the ratification of the treaty. The situation was a logical one, in which there was but one path before us. It was clear to us in Paris—and not a single word has been said since that has been done to change the phase of events—it was clear that we should take and govern the Philippines. Had the treaty been promptly ratified no trouble would have occurred. We were amply satisfied in Paris, from the evidence which came to us from reliable sources, that the statements of the Spanish Commissioners, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the people of the Philippines supported Aguinaldo. Now there is but one thing to do. When the treaty is signed the allegiance of the Filipinos is transferred from Spain to the United States.

Under the present state of affairs, in Manila, in the city, harbor and bay of Manila. Everywhere else they are still subjects of Spain. Our hands are, of course, tied, so far as a direct campaign is concerned, but the law of self-preservation overrides all protocols or treaties. If the holding of the government in Manila and the defense of our territory there require active military operations against the insurgents, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis may be trusted to act with decision and effect. I am not familiar with the names of places in the vicinity of Manila, but I judge that our forces are now in a position to take the city, harbor and bay of Manila, where their water supply is threatened by the insurgents. There is full warrant for pushing operations just as far as the defense of our position demands. Not a word from Congress or even from the President has been said since that has been done to change the phase of events—it was clear that we should take and govern the Philippines. Had the treaty been promptly ratified no trouble would have occurred. We were amply satisfied in Paris, from the evidence which came to us from reliable sources, that the statements of the Spanish Commissioners, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the people of the Philippines supported Aguinaldo. Now there is but one thing to do. When the treaty is signed the allegiance of the Filipinos is transferred from Spain to the United States.

Under the present state of affairs, in Manila, in the city, harbor and bay of Manila. Everywhere else they are still subjects of Spain. Our hands are, of course, tied, so far as a direct campaign is concerned, but the law of self-preservation overrides all protocols or treaties. If the holding of the government in Manila and the defense of our territory there require active military operations against the insurgents, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis may be trusted to act with decision and effect. I am not familiar with the names of places in the vicinity of Manila, but I judge that our forces are now in a position to take the city, harbor and bay of Manila, where their water supply is threatened by the insurgents. There is full warrant for pushing operations just as far as the defense of our position demands. Not a word from Congress or even from the President has been said since that has been done to change the phase of events—it was clear that we should take and govern the Philippines. Had the treaty been promptly ratified no trouble would have occurred. We were amply satisfied in Paris, from the evidence which came to us from reliable sources, that the statements of the Spanish Commissioners, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the people of the Philippines supported Aguinaldo. Now there is but one thing to do. When the treaty is signed the allegiance of the Filipinos is transferred from Spain to the United States.

Under the present state of affairs, in Manila, in the city, harbor and bay of Manila. Everywhere else they are still subjects of Spain. Our hands are, of course, tied, so far as a direct campaign is concerned, but the law of self-preservation overrides all protocols or treaties. If the holding of the government in Manila and the defense of our territory there require active military operations against the insurgents, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis may be trusted to act with decision and effect. I am not familiar with the names of places in the vicinity of Manila, but I judge that our forces are now in a position to take the city, harbor and bay of Manila, where their water supply is threatened by the insurgents. There is full warrant for pushing operations just as far as the defense of our position demands. Not a word from Congress or even from the President has been said since that has been done to change the phase of events—it was clear that we should take and govern the Philippines. Had the treaty been promptly ratified no trouble would have occurred. We were amply satisfied in Paris, from the evidence which came to us from reliable sources, that the statements of the Spanish Commissioners, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the people of the Philippines supported Aguinaldo. Now there is but one thing to do. When the treaty is signed the allegiance of the Filipinos is transferred from Spain to the United States.

Under the present state of affairs, in Manila, in the city, harbor and bay of Manila. Everywhere else they are still subjects of Spain. Our hands are, of course, tied, so far as a direct campaign is concerned, but the law of self-preservation overrides all protocols or treaties. If the holding of the government in Manila and the defense of our territory there require active military operations against the insurgents, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis may be trusted to act with decision and effect. I am not familiar with the names of places in the vicinity of Manila, but I judge that our forces are now in a position to take the city, harbor and bay of Manila, where their water supply is threatened by the insurgents. There is full warrant for pushing operations just as far as the defense of our position demands. Not a word from Congress or even from the President has been said since that has been done to change the phase of events—it was clear that we should take and govern the Philippines. Had the treaty been promptly ratified no trouble would have occurred. We were amply satisfied in Paris, from the evidence which came to us from reliable sources, that the statements of the Spanish Commissioners, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the people of the Philippines supported Aguinaldo. Now there is but one thing to do. When the treaty is signed the allegiance of the Filipinos is transferred from Spain to the United States.

Under the present state of affairs, in Manila, in the city, harbor and bay of Manila. Everywhere else they are still subjects of Spain. Our hands are, of course, tied, so far as a direct campaign is concerned, but the law of self-preservation overrides all protocols or treaties. If the holding of the government in Manila and the defense of our territory there require active military operations against the insurgents, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis may be trusted to act with decision and effect. I am not familiar with the names of places in the vicinity of Manila, but I judge that our forces are now in a position to take the city, harbor and bay of Manila, where their water supply is threatened by the insurgents. There is full warrant for pushing operations just as far as the defense of our position demands. Not a word from Congress or even from the President has been said since that has been done to change the phase of events—it was clear that we should take and govern the Philippines. Had the treaty been promptly ratified no trouble would have occurred. We were amply satisfied in Paris, from the evidence which came to us from reliable sources, that the statements of the Spanish Commissioners, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the people of the Philippines supported Aguinaldo. Now there is but one thing to do. When the treaty is signed the allegiance of the Filipinos is transferred from Spain to the United States.

Under the present state of affairs, in Manila, in the city, harbor and bay of Manila. Everywhere else they are still subjects of Spain. Our hands are, of course, tied, so far as a direct campaign is concerned, but the law of self-preservation overrides all protocols or treaties. If the holding of the government in Manila and the defense of our territory there require active military operations against the insurgents, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis may be trusted to act with decision and effect. I am not familiar with the names of places in the vicinity of Manila, but I judge that our forces are now in a position to take the city, harbor and bay of Manila, where their water supply is threatened by the insurgents. There is full warrant for pushing operations just as far as the defense of our position demands. Not a word from Congress or even from the President has been said since that has been done to change the phase of events—it was clear that we should take and govern the Philippines. Had the treaty been promptly ratified no trouble would have occurred. We were amply satisfied in Paris, from the evidence which came to us from reliable sources, that the statements of the Spanish Commissioners, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the people of the Philippines supported Aguinaldo. Now there is but one thing to do. When the treaty is signed the allegiance of the Filipinos is transferred from Spain to the United States.

Under the present state of affairs, in Manila, in the city, harbor and bay of Manila. Everywhere else they are still subjects of Spain. Our hands are, of course, tied, so far as a direct campaign is concerned, but the law of self-preservation overrides all protocols or treaties. If the holding of the government in Manila and the defense of our territory there require active military operations against the insurgents, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis may be trusted to act with decision and effect. I am not familiar with the names of places in the vicinity of Manila, but I judge that our forces are now in a position to take the city, harbor and bay of Manila, where their water supply is threatened by the insurgents. There is full warrant for pushing operations just as far as the defense of our position demands. Not a word from Congress or even from the President has been said since that has been done to change the phase of events—it was clear that we should take and govern the Philippines. Had the treaty been promptly ratified no trouble would have occurred. We were amply satisfied in Paris, from the evidence which came to us from reliable sources, that the statements of the Spanish Commissioners, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the people of the Philippines supported Aguinaldo. Now there is but one thing to do. When the treaty is signed the allegiance of the Filipinos is transferred from Spain to the United States.

Under the present state of affairs, in Manila, in the city, harbor and bay of Manila. Everywhere else they are still subjects of Spain. Our hands are, of course, tied, so far as a direct campaign is concerned, but the law of self-preservation overrides all protocols or treaties. If the holding of the government in Manila and the defense of our territory there require active military operations against the insurgents, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis may be trusted to act with decision and effect. I am not familiar with the names of places in the vicinity of Manila, but I judge that our forces are now in a position to take the city, harbor and bay of Manila, where their water supply is threatened by the insurgents. There is full warrant for pushing operations just as far as the defense of our position demands. Not a word from Congress or even from the President has been said since that has been done to change the phase of events—it was clear that we should take and govern the Philippines. Had the treaty been promptly ratified no trouble would have occurred. We were amply satisfied in Paris, from the evidence which came to us from reliable sources, that the statements of the Spanish Commissioners, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the people of the Philippines supported Aguinaldo. Now there is but one thing to do. When the treaty is signed the allegiance of the Filipinos is transferred from Spain to the United States.

Under the present state of affairs, in Manila, in the city, harbor and bay of Manila. Everywhere else they are still subjects of Spain. Our hands are, of course, tied, so far as a direct campaign is concerned, but the law of self-preservation overrides all protocols or treaties. If the holding of the government in Manila and the defense of our territory there require active military operations against the insurgents, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis may be trusted to act with decision and effect. I am not familiar with the names of places in the vicinity of Manila, but I judge that our forces are now in a position to take the city, harbor and bay of Manila, where their water supply is threatened by the insurgents. There is full warrant for pushing operations just as far as the defense of our position demands. Not a word from Congress or even from the President has been said since that has been done to change the phase of events—it was clear that we should take and govern the Philippines. Had the treaty been promptly ratified no trouble would have occurred. We were amply satisfied in Paris, from the evidence which came to us from reliable sources, that the statements of the Spanish Commissioners, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the people of the Philippines supported Aguinaldo. Now there is but one thing to do. When the treaty is signed the allegiance of the Filipinos is transferred from Spain to the United States.

Under the present state of affairs, in Manila, in the city, harbor and bay of Manila. Everywhere else they are still subjects of Spain. Our hands are, of course, tied, so far as a direct campaign is concerned, but the law of self-preservation overrides all protocols or treaties. If the holding of the government in Manila and the defense of our territory there require active military operations against the insurgents, Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis may be trusted to act with decision and effect. I am not familiar with the names of places in the vicinity of Manila, but I judge that our forces are now in a position to take the city, harbor and bay of Manila, where their water supply is threatened by the insurgents. There is full warrant for pushing operations just as far as the defense of our position demands. Not a word from Congress or even from the President has been said since that has been done to change the phase of events—it was clear that we should take and govern the Philippines. Had the treaty been promptly ratified no trouble would have occurred. We were amply satisfied in Paris, from the evidence which came to us from reliable sources, that the statements of the Spanish Commissioners, that not one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the people of the Philippines supported Aguinaldo. Now there is but one thing to do. When the treaty is signed the allegiance of the Filipinos is transferred from Spain to the United States.

turned and left the station. Aguinaldo almost jumped from his seat into the aisle of the car when the reporter approached him and asked: "Is this Mr. Aguinaldo?" He looked at Marti and Marti looked at him. Then he sat up very straight and said solemnly:

"Yes." The reporter explained that he wanted nothing more serious than an interview, and the two became amiable. "Yes," said Marti, "Señor Aguinaldo will talk gladly on any subject."

"Does he know," asked the reporter, "that there are detectives in this station?" Marti translated. Aguinaldo jumped. He looked at his watch. It was a minute or two after the time that the train should have started.

"Why do we not move?" he asked. After the train had started he asked what he was desired to talk about. "Where are you going?" he was asked. He did not answer.

"Are you going to Montreal?" was added to the question. "Yes," he said, "to Montreal."

"Why?" "On a personal errand—a business matter."

"Are you running away from Washington?" This question stirred Aguinaldo to indignation. Sometimes he spoke two or three words in English, often a rapid succession of sentences in Spanish, which Marti translated. "We go to-day," he said, "but we come back to-morrow. To-morrow we will be back. I go to get information. The authorities have stopped all my telegrams. I must go to Montreal to get them. If the telegrams had been permitted to me in Washington I might have learned something from Manila except at Montreal. I am not a traitor."

"What do you think about yesterday's battle?" "It is false," he said. "It is what you call here, I think, fake. It is to affect politics—the vote on the treaty. American newspapers are most unscrupulous. There has been no fight. It was a lie. If it had been voted there was a fight it would not be so surprising; but the day before, it is silly. It is not official. Not a word official. The newspapers say 'It is a rumor.' It is a report."

It was explained to Señor Aguinaldo that the papers which were so vague and indefinite in their statements had stolen what little they knew from THE SUN. The SUN's Manila news, he was told, was direct and from a responsible correspondent.

He was told of later despatches giving the details printed in THE SUN this morning. He could only repeat that they could not be true because they were not official. Admiral Dewey's despatch to the Secretary of the Navy was then laid before him. He talked to Marti for a long time in Spanish about it.

"When did it reach Washington?" he asked. "To-day, in the forenoon."

Aguinaldo and Marti looked at one another and giggled. The train was slowing up at Ankers. Aguinaldo wanted to know what place it was. "How far is it from New York?" he asked, and then "How far was Washington?" and then "How far away is Montreal?"

"This country is very big," he said, reflectively, after he had pondered the replies for a while. After a pause he said: "Seventy miles from New York to New Orleans. A very big country, you mean, to fight with?"

"I am sure," he said, "it has not been a battle; nothing but an incident."

The phrase seemed to please him. "An incident" was the burden of his conversation for the next half hour.

"Have you thought of your position in this country now that your people have fought with American soldiers?"

"It is not pleasant," he said, "when I come to your house to make friends and love, to have you say to me, 'My brother and your brother have quarreled over this. We don't want to make friends with you.'"

"Did you not send despatches to Manila or Malolos advising the Filipinos to act before the treaty was voted upon?"

"No," he said, "it is not true. I did nothing like that."

On the peace treaty. Secretary Long says that the despatch sent by Aguinaldo to the Hong Kong Junta, published in THE SUN on Jan. 27, was the first time that he was mentioned in the press, and that the Filipinos would have to fight if they wanted independence, was sent to Admiral Dewey.

FILIPINOS DISCREDIT THE NEWS. They say if There Has Been a Fight the Americans Must Have Been the Aggressors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Señor Sixto Lopez, the secretary to Aguinaldo, to-day made the following statement:

We have received no information from the Filipino Government concerning the reported trouble between the Americans and Filipinos. All the news we have is from the press despatches. The last cablegram which Señor Aguinaldo received from the Philippines was on Saturday (yesterday), which was from Aguinaldo stating in effect that he was awaiting the action of the United States Senate upon the peace treaty, and that the Filipinos would take no steps until there was some expression from that body.

From this I am led to believe that the Americans and not the Filipinos must have been the aggressors and precipitated the conflict. There are also other reasons which lead me to this conclusion. The press despatches state that the Americans, after magnificent charges, captured several of the enemy's positions, which would indicate that the Americans had begun the attack and proceeded to it. Again, Calocan, which is the first point mentioned as where the conflict took place, is easily one mile within the Filipino lines, and fully two miles from the American outposts, indicating that if the fight took place the Filipinos must have advanced toward the American lines and pressed on to the town. It is impossible, too, for the American navy to have taken any active or effective part in the affair, owing to the fact that Calocan is some distance from the coast, and the water there is so shallow as to preclude the possibility of the American vessels getting within range of the Filipino troops. Further, that the points mentioned in the latter despatch, as I am informed, as the scene of the engagement are all on the north half of the Philippine line, whereas the great body of Filipino troops and their greatest strength lies south of the Pasig River. Consequently I am led to believe that had the Filipinos precipitated the fighting they would have begun it at their strongest point rather than at their weakest, while, if the Americans led in the attack, they would of course seek the point of least resistance from the Filipinos.

TROOPS FOR OTIS. The Sheridan Will Carry the 14th Infantry and a Part of the 17th.

A large force of men was at work all day yesterday putting ballast and stores on board the troopship Sheridan, which lies at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn. The Sheridan will carry the Fourteenth and United States Infantry and one battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry to Manila, and will probably sail on Feb. 14, unless orders are received to rush preparations. No orders had arrived up to last evening, and it was said on board that it would be hardly possible in any event to get the Sheridan ready before the day of departure. The troops are expected to reach New York next Tuesday, the Fourteenth Infantry coming from Fort Jefferson, St. Louis, and the battalion of the Seventeenth from Columbus, O.

The Sheridan was formerly the Massachusetts, and is being fitted up in the same manner as the Grant and the Sherman, which are already on the way to Manila.

The transport Obediah, which also lies at the foot of Pacific street, will sail on Wednesday for San Juan, Porto Rico and Santiago. She carries a few officers and a miscellaneous cargo of supplies.

SPAIN TO TREAT WITH AGUINALDO. Will Try to Secure the Release of Spanish Prisoners Held by Him.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, Feb. 5.—Gen. Castellan, formerly Captain General of Cuba, has been ordered by the Government to remain in Cuba until the last Spanish soldier has been embarked for Spain. There are still 9,000 troops at Cienfuegos awaiting transportation.

The Government has telegraphed to the Washington authorities, informing them that it is the intention of Spain to treat with Aguinaldo, for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by him, since the American negotiations for their release have been unsuccessful. The Washington Government is advised that all the expenses of the negotiations will be charged against the United States, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris.

THE MILITARY SITUATION. Topography—Aguinaldo's Line of Retreat—His Attack on Manila an Absurdity.

Mr. Martin Egan, who was at Manila for the San Francisco Chronicle, and who recently came here from the Philippines, made the following statement to a SUN reporter last night:

The Filipino attack upon Manila was, according to the advice so far received, directed against the lines of fire. Otis on the north and east of the city, and from the position in which he could fire on the city from the north, a case with which the rebels were driven back makes the victory significant. When Aguinaldo abandoned Baker, which is on the south shore of the bay, between Malate and Cavite, and moved his headquarters to Malolos, he showed the position of his army, and the great strategic advantage. He took possession of the Dagupan Railway, all of the northern divisions of which had long been in the hands of his adherents, and was at once in position, with the great value of his position, to feed and transport his troops. His army was evidently directed to the strengthening of his position there. Malolos was made a military depot, and every advantage possible was taken of the physical conditions of the country lying between there and Manila. The railway was barricaded with batteries, and the roads were made for offensive and defensive operations. It is true that his lines extended clear across the city, but those in the vicinity of Malate on the south were weakened by withdrawals, and the line was broken by the capture of the Pasig and Laguna de Bay at its back that division was believed to be in a position to care for itself in the event of hostilities.

Aguinaldo also took every precaution for the holding of Santa Mesa and San Juan del Monte, for it is between them that the water works which supply the city of Manila are located, and possession of the latter was a powerful leverage. Aguinaldo's troops captured the water works from the American army after weeks of desperate fighting, and the American army occupied the city on Aug. 13, the water was turned off. Gen. Merritt, then in command, did not then dispossess the rebels, but induced them to permit the water to be turned on.

The despatches to THE SUN say that the attack was strongest between Calocan, which is a town on the Dagupan Railway, and Santa Mesa, and it is quite probable that Gen. Otis is by this time in possession of the water works. It was stated a few days ago that he had mounted the guns of the United Light Artillery in the elevation known as Santa Mesa hills, and I feel quite sure that a special effort would be made to take both Santa Mesa and San Juan del Monte.

There could be an additional advantage in the fact that, if Otis gained possession of the country east of the city, he would have the rebel forces divided.

The country north and east of the city, where the despatches say the principal fighting took place, is low lying and badly broken up. It is cut up with sloughs and high mud. It is wooded with the native growth in places, and night attack meant fighting under trying circumstances, but our boys seem to have carried

everything before them. They have verified the oft-repeated prediction that the natives in the Philippines are fighting with the most of it was along bushy thickets. The night was their favorite time for attack. That was particularly the case in their investment of Malate, which after two months of fighting remained to be taken by the Americans. Night fighting, they opened on the Spanish force with its lines of trenches, and their fire was never sustained for over an hour. The daylight fighting was nearly all of the skirmish order.

The extent of the advances made on Sunday morning by the American troops is not told in the despatches, but it is probable that they are now in control of all of the northern and eastern suburbs of the city. As I have already stated, Aguinaldo's heaviest force is north of the city, and if there is to be more fighting, or if the advantages of the night are to be followed up, the fighting will be largely in the valley north of Luzon. There will probably be a disposition to have Gen. Otis await reinforcements before attempting the pursuit of the retreating rebels, but I personally believe that he has sufficient force for a successful campaign. The northern valleys are fertile and rich in crops, and Aguinaldo and his men will be in what is at once a friendly country. His men could be split up and could make a harassing fight along guerrilla lines, but while our losses will be severe, possibly, the end will come speedily.

The idea of the insurgents that they could capture the city is simply absurd. Although there is not deep water between the mouth of the Pasig and Malabon on the north, Admiral Dewey can steam his ships close enough to shore to simply sweep the country for several miles with an enfilading fire that he could withstand, and at Malate, south of the city, he can get his gunboats practically into the breaker line. I am of the opinion that when the detailed story of the fight comes in it will be found that the Admiral had a hand in repelling the attack. In saying that I do not believe that the city is in the slightest danger aside from the damage that can be inflicted on the suburbs, I may add that I do not believe there will ever be a serious uprising among the natives living within the city. I do not see how Aguinaldo is going to conduct a campaign against the American army for any long time. He is fighting without money, power, and Dewey can carry on him without any trouble whatever he shows his head on the coast. He can retire into the interior and make a running fight that would be troublesome, but as I say, I do not believe he can keep it up for any great time.

I am not surprised that there has been a conflict. For months the outposts of the opposing armies have been in sight of one another. The sentries have met on their patrol and there has been an unusual amount of friction. The rebels have been deceived by their leaders. They have been told that Aguinaldo brought Dewey to the scene to the rescue after the battle, and that the concessions of the Americans have been acts of cowardice, and that their forbearance was fear. They have not appreciated kindness. The American sentries have been forced to restrain themselves in order to avoid bloodshed, and the only line where their authority ceased. They have been taunted, threatened and abused, and I wonder that they were not the aggressors.

I personally have held the opinion that firmness would have been the dominating element in our policy toward the people. The 4,000 troops that Aguinaldo marched into the city the night that it fell should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized. Aguinaldo should not have been allowed to remain in the city, and he should have been driven out the next day, and not permitted to remain in possession of the property they had seized.

From there it was repeated into New York over 884 miles of coast cable.

ONE PAPER GAVE THE SUN CREDIT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Every morning newspaper in Chicago except the *Inter Ocean*, which buys and pays for THE SUN's cable service, says THE SUN's special cable despatch from Manila this morning announcing the news of the battle between the insurgents and the American forces at Manila. The *Chronicle* was the only one that gave credit to THE SUN.

Under the heading "A Complete News Service," the *Inter Ocean* will to-morrow make the following editorial comment on THE SUN's news:

"The *Inter Ocean* and THE NEW YORK SUN were the only papers in the United States yesterday that received despatches from Manila giving first accounts of the battle between the American forces and the insurgents. Every Associated Press paper that pretended to print anything about the battle took the basis of its account from the *Inter Ocean* and THE NEW YORK SUN or the *Inter Ocean Press*, the latter being served by the *Inter Ocean* and THE SUN. The pathetic plight of the newsless Chicago papers yesterday is apparent to all their readers. The poor old *Times-Herald*, which has only the service of the Associated Press to depend upon, struggled out at a late hour in the morning with a small part of the Manila news obtained by way of Pittsburgh. The *Tribune* committed the theft direct from THE NEW YORK SUN, as did the *Chronicle*. That venerable distributor of 'news,' the Associated Press, knew nothing whatever of the battle and left its deluded clients in the cold. With the exception of THE SUN, no New York paper had this important news, and a corps of New York correspondents for outside journals waited patiently in the early morning for the appearance of THE SUN, in order to rush 'special cable despatches' to their papers."

HOW THEY GOT IT IN SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—THE SUN's enterprise in getting exclusive news of the fight at Manila was the subject of much comment here. The Associated Press did not send a single line of the latest news of the battle, and the night, when it sent a bulletin declaring that the Washington authorities had no news of the fight. The *Examiner* stole THE SUN's story, but gave no credit, and added a lying introduction that this was a despatch received by President McKinley late last night. The *Call* and the *San Francisco Chronicle* copied it, making many ludicrous errors.

THE SUN'S NEWS STOLEN. How the Associated Press Got Its News of the Battle at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Not since the day that its agent in Paris telegraphed that Montenegro Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, had withdrawn from the commission and broken off all negotiations for peace, has the Associated Press been humiliated as it was to-day, when the newspapers depending upon it for news went to press with nothing about the important battle at Manila, except a few lines made up from THE SUN's cablegram, the only one to hug to any American newspaper last night. The general manager of the Associated Press in the United States promptly repudiated the famous Paris cablegram, containing the lie about the alleged withdrawal of President Rios and the consequent abandonment of the attempt to negotiate a treaty of peace, by saying that some one imposed a fraudulent news item upon them. This was such a transparent lie that it fooled nobody.

The Washington paper, including the Associated Press, are so well informed as to the movements of the Associated Press in the last degree, and they understood this morning the full and complete failure scored by that association. Conclusive evidence was furnished of the fact that the Associated Press had not heard that there had been a battle at Manila by what has been published in the Washington *Post*, the only morning client of the Associated Press at the national capital. That paper, not only in November that day, but on the morning of the battle, was credited to the New York World the few lines from THE SUN's cablegram, and the Associated Press was discredited by that attaching to it the name of the New York World.

The news of the alleged attack upon Manila by the insurgents reached Washington soon after the Associated Press had been discredited, because it had no official corroboration. The Washington *Post* published this misinformation President McKinley and other officials of the Government had read before the Associated Press had been discredited. The Washington *Post* will to-morrow say editorially:

"The Associated Press knew nothing of the battle at Manila, and it was only by the active of that interesting institution, the Washington *Post*, was compelled to publish a New York despatch, based upon THE